SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1895.

Local News. The City and Suburban News Surean of the United Passes and New York Associatio Piness is at 41 to 29 Am street. All information and discu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Who Is the American?

The peremptory demand addressed to the and delight every American heart.

Somebody is concerned, then, about the There is somebody connected with the utterly indifferent to the sentiment now manifesting itself so vigorously outside of official circles. There is some person in Washington who holds old-fashfoned notions about the honor of the flag.

Mr. CLEVELAND is away shooting ducks. Nothing less than a Spanish solid shot aimed at the Violet could move him to indignation.

Mr. GRESHAM, we are sincerely sorry to say, is a sick man, physically unequal to the requirements of the situation. When the news of the outrage on the Alliança was first communicated to him, he was reported as expressing the opinion that it would have been better if Capt. CROSSMAN had stopped his ship.

But there is somebody on deck in Washington with patriotic energy enough to send to Madrid a sharp notification that the flag of the United States must be respected by Spain; that there must be prompt and full reparation for the outrage; that the old eagle which the Spanish game cock has known in years gone by, is neither dead nor blind nor paralyzed.

Who is the American? Who is the bright new light in the Foreign Department of Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration? Who is the "GRESHAM" of the despatch of yesterday to Minister TAYLOR at Madrid? Let this long suffering and long surrendering nation know "GRESHAM'S" real name, in order that it may love him and thank him for what he has done.

Precautions as Well as Reparation Needed !

The Spanish Government begins by denying the facts, and by imputing a downright lie to the respectable officers of the American merchant steamer. This aggravation of injury by insult has already been committed by the representative of Spain at Washington. Equally familiar is the next move, when, as in this case, the evidence of culpability is seen to be overwhelming. The Spanish Government will probably profess a willingness to make a rigorous investigation, and the wheels of the circumlocation office will begin to turn sluggishly around, the confident expectation being that all interest in the matter will have died away long before an official report reaches Madrid from Cuba. If the Captain of the Spanish gunboat chooses to deny or distort the facts, and Spanish naval officers have been known to do such things, the Madrid Government will coolly inform our State Department that it has been misinformed, and invite it to acquiesce in the imputation of perjury to the Captain of the American ship.

Meanwhile, what is to become of our merchant navy engaged in lawful trade between this country and South America, and the Cuban coast at a distance not less, indeed, than three nautical miles, but yet not greatly beyond that limit " What guarantee have our merchant ships that the outrage inflicted on the Alliança will not be use in this State. many times repeated? Is such a guarantee to be looked for in fresh instructions sent from Madrid to Spanish naval officers? How can fresh instructions differ from those previously received, unless it be assumed that the Spanish gunboat was expressly authorized to violate international law? The only possible guarantee for the security of a formidable array of American war ships as will compel the shivering Spaniard to respect our flag.

It is not merely, and not chiefly, a hypocritical apology and a long-deferred, illufered that American citizens demand. They want effectual precautions to be taken against their exposure in the future to voked. They do not see what our war ships are for, if not to protect our commerce from every risk of wanton molestation. They want to know what our flag is to mean to wanderers in foreign harbors or on the ocean, who have no safeguard except the great name of the republic emblazoned in the Stars and Stripes.

The Sealing Patrol Fleet.

The preparations for the second season of the operous police duty imposed upon the Government, under the new rules for seal hunting adopted by the Paris Tribunal of 1893, have just been made.

Secretary CARLISLE has designated for this task six revenue cutters, the Corwin. the Rush, the Bear, the Wolcott, the Perry, and the Grant. Since this is a larger number of cutters than was employed hast year, It might seem to betoken an increase of energy in the patrol service; but there may humbug," as "an outrage upon the peobe much more than an offset in the proposed effort to reduce the number of war

dispense with them altogether this year.

The truth is that, besides being inadequate for the proper protection of seal life. he Paris rules are expensive to enforce. cluded the only forbidden waters; but now the area of prohibition extends for couth of cific north of the 35th parallel and east of the 180th meridian, and of the treaty boundary line in Behring Sea. The seal herd enters that sea early in July, and at that time the main work of the patrol fleet used | endeavered, no doubt, to increase the taxes to begin, after the visitings and warnings; but now the close season dates from May 1. Again, a circle of sixty miles radius around the Pribyley Islands must now be guarded. as soon as the head approaches them, which | did urge it on the Tax Commissioners, he is quite a different matter from watching | noted in the line of his duty as Mayor. the passes.

Of course, the inclusion of the North burdensome, and, instead of their being offits seal islands. Mr. Johnson, in a House | New York. debate just before the close of the recent | The Mugwump reformers complain that session, said that "we paid last year the Tax Commissioners have followed the

\$124,000 commission expense, \$158,000 for naval and \$40,000 for revenue cutter patrol of that sea, besides over \$50,000 in other expenses." And on the other side of the account he found that "last year we only got \$500 all told as the revenues of the Government from this business. In fact, for the last three years the total receipts of the Government were only \$71,000." Taking the figures for the patrol duty alone, we find them mounting, according to this estimate, to nearly \$200,000 last year.

Besides, with our small available force in the Pacific, this police duty detracts from Spanish Government by our Department of the proper guarding of American interests State, and signed "GRESHAM," will surprise at other points. It will be remembered that such of the steel gunboats as belonged to last senson's patrol fleet had to be hurdignity of the United States of America. ried off to China before the season was entirely over It is evident that these vessels CLEVELAND Administration who is not are still needed on the Asiatic station, from which, in fact, a contingent had been tempor rarily withdrawn. The Alert, also of last year's fleet, is now on duty at Panama, and it is very evident that she is still needed there. Indeed, with calls at Hawaii, Samoa, and along the Central American and South American coasts, there is plenty of work for the fleet in the Pacific.

It is easy to see, therefore, why the navy grudges the employment of so many vessels as it had to furnish last year to this police duty, and why the lack of revenue from the seal islands and the gloomy prospects there suggest the cutting down of patrol expenses. The revenue cutters are smaller, and less costly to maintain, and the assignment of more of them to this work means, probably, fewer war ships in Behring Sea, Great Britain is supposed to be interested in executing the present regulations, and might well furnish more vessels for the purpose than she did last year. She had two on duty early in the season, and later, it is stated, one in Behring Sea, when our Government had nine.

But the patrol must be enforced thoroughly, whatever the number of ships it requires, lest poaching should ruin the seal herd beyond re-lemption.

Tax Valuations Under Gilroy.

The partisan problem which the Committee of Seventy and Mayor STRONG are endeavoring to solve, is the permanent union, by " the cohesive power of public plunder," of the Republicans, the Mugwumps, the deluded Democrats, and the office-seeking O'BRIEN and STECKLER Democrats, who voted the STRONG ticket last November. To accomplish such a permanent union an effort is diligently made by the reformers to present plausible excuses for extending the spoils system." The Evening Post prints almost daily a list of "men who still have to go," and among them are the three Tax Commissioners. Thus after the amusing plea of Col. WARING that Tammany jealousy and splte have infected with intentional apathy his broom handlers, cartmen, animals, and carts, comes the equally comical plea that the Tax Commissioners have been coerced by Mayor Gulkoy into an overvaluation of the taxable property of some forty city corporations by the sum of \$65,459,738, in order to enlarge the apparent wealth of New York, or keep down the city tax rate, or to accomplish some other wicked purpose.

The tax-rate episode, or "fraud," as the Mugwumps name it, should produce two good results. It ought to emphasize the pressing need of the immediate modification of New York's mediaval general property tax law, and also to exhibit how indifferent the Reformers now in power at Albany are consequently obliged in many cases to pass | to any laws excepting those which relate to the "spoils system" or enable Reform officials to obtain free railway tickets, or impose mediaval restrictions on inter-State traffic in cut and dressed stones and their

Members of the Chamber of Commerc and of the Committee of Seventy are perfectly familiar with the laws for assessing and collecting city taxes. They are not ignorant of the swearing-off process before the Tax Commissioners. Some of them, we doubt not, promoted in behalf of themselves treatment of the Allianca shows that the a reduction of the assessment roll of 1894. and aided in accomplishing a portion of that the lives and property of American citi- to which the Mugwump reformers now zens in Cuban waters is the presence of such refer as a "fraud;" but not one of them has proposed a plan to amend the tax law.

That law requires the Tax Commissioners to value, as they would appraise the same in payment of a debt due from a solvent debtor, all the personal and real estate in sory reparation for the wrong already suf- this city liable to taxation. The Tax Commissioners are commanded to exhibit all of such property to the deputies for appraisement, and then the Commissioners are reshameful indignity, and to perils unpro- quired to equalize the valuations. That equalization Mayor GILROY suggested to Commissioner BARKER.

Faithful and literal execution of that tax law in this city would breed a riot.

The Evening Post newspaper establish ment is not appraised and taxed as the law commands, nor are the articles of furniture tableware, bric-à-brac, pictures, wines, and books in the houses of the proprietors and editors of that Mugwump journal, nor are their shares, bonds, and investments. Were all those things valued and taxed as the law imperatively requires, the owners would hasten to the Tax Commissioners to "swear off" the value, and failing in that would perhaps go to the courts.

Every one knows that the assessments under the law, are not uniform, or equal, or universal, or just, or lawful. Comptrollers' reports, notably in 1879, have for years described the system as "a farce, shame, and pie," and "a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century." The assessment ships engaged in the duty, and, if possible, to | roll for taxation in this city in 1894 was \$1,013,057,735 for real estate, but only \$390,274,302 for personal estate.

In years gone by the Legislature, under the lead of Governor Hill, has attempted Under the modus vivenili Behring Sen in- reform in the taxation of corporations, and in other matters of taxation; but under decisions of the Federal courts the problem, San Francisco, and includes all of the Pa- in New York as in all the other States, has beca found well-nigh insoluble.

> Elaborate reports of counsel to revise our tax laws were made in 1893, and there was a joint legislative committee. Mayor Gunor on personalty, and especially of such corporations as exercise monopolies in the city. He may, or he may not, have urged as a rea son the reduction of the tax rate. If he

Land and buildings are painable, but the mass of personalty is intangible and there-Pacific in the area of prohibition is welcome | fore untaxable. The difficulty is not in valand, indeed, necessary, and also the fixing of | nation of personalty if found and taxable, the close season as early as May 1; but the | but in the law by which for taxing purposes fact remains that the patrol duties become personalty follows the owner, and can be taxed only at his domicile. More perplexset by the revenues from the seal islands, | ing than that is the question whether or not these revenues are dwindling, and have bonds, or negotiable investments, owned by failen far short of the expenditures even for a domiciled New Yorker, but in the hands protection, to say nothing of the interest on of an agent in New Jersey or Ireland, unthe money originally paid for Alaska and | der present New York law, are taxable by

advice of the Corporation Counsel in regard to the law of situs, and the taxation of corporations having offices in this city. Why should they not? The question was in regard to the taxability of specific things, and

not in regard to the value. A lawful application of New York law to the huge corporations having a domicile in this city would buffle the wit of Mayor STEONG and any new Tax Commissioners be may appoint under the "spoils system." Is he to advise his new Commissioners, when revising the valuations of the deputies, to deide all doubtful questions against the city and in favor of the corporations, the millibnaires, the numerous gas companies, and the street railways ?

With what an outcry our ears would have been stunned if the Tax Commissioners had not, on Mayor Githory's advice, listed the corporations to appeal to the courts? As to the value of a thing, the Tax Commissioners must exercise their own discretion and ot whine over the responsibility; but as to liability in law of a thing to be taxed, they should heed the advice of the law officer of the city. If Mayor GILROY, differing from the Commissioners, believed a thing taxable, he was in duty bound to advise the Commissioners to take the opinion of the Corporation

Counsel and follow it. Unless the STRONG reformers have some thing more to disclose in the tax matter than they have yet disclosed, their crying of "Assessment fraud; How it was planned and carried out; Mayor Gilroy's orders," is as misleading as it is contemptible. The outcry is now made to throw off the scent those who voted for Col. STRONG, but are beginning to suspect that, by the methods of an Ohio politician, he is slyly endeavoring, like CROKER, or PLATE, or any of those whom the Mugwumps have denounced as spoilsmen, to cement together with patronage himself, GRACE, JIMMY O'BRIEN, STECKLER, and the Democrats who " rated ' from officeholding and hig lawver's fees. under GLEVELAND, into the arms of the Committee of Seventy.

How the Pensions Grow.

Two noteworthy general pension measures, acted upon in the last Congress, are significant as forecasting a tendency in this sort of legislation.

One of them increased to \$6 per month every pension of a smaller rate now on the list, or hereafter to be put upon it whatever the amount originally applied for or granted. It does not appear from the discussions that there had been an official recommendation on this subject, or even any petition for the change, or any bill for it on the calendars. It occurred to a Senator to amend another pension measure in this way, and his suggestion was adopted. Nobody could present an exact statement of the cost, and one of its advocates insisted that that was a minor consideration. There was a general feeling that any disability worth pensioning at all merited at least \$6 a month. It was said that 48,000 or 49,000 pensions would thus be increased by this measure, which has become a law.

The other measure increased to \$12 per month "all pensions of Mexican and Indian war survivors and their widows," granted under the acts of Jan. 29, 1887, March 3, 1891, and July 27, 1892, of which the last gave pensions to the survivors of Indian wars from 1822 to 1842 inclusive. That bill was carried in the House by a two-thirds vote under a suspension of the rules. Its effect was to increase by \$4 a month, or \$48 a year, the pensions of perhaps 27,000 persons, and Commissioner LOCHREN had reported that it would cost, at the time his estimates were made \$1,309,632. The amount would be some what less now.

Under the law as it existed before this amendment the Mexican veteran got \$8 a month, and in addition, as Mr. O'NEIL phrased it, "if he states that it is not enough to keep him in the necessaries of life, the pension is increased to \$12 a month." In other words, the sum of \$12 had already been provided for those who needed the larger amount, and the extra million was for putting the others on the

same footing. Now, under the act of 1887, the Mexican pensioners thus provided for may not have been wounded or, in fact, even present in any battle or skirmish. They need not be suffering from illness acquired in that war or from any illness at all. However, the bill, when it reached the Senate, was referred to a committee, and we find no record of any further action upon it, so that it cannot be said that the Senate would have agreed with the House.

But the suggestion in both cases is that a serious offset, in the future, to the natural dwindling of the pension rolls may come from increasing the rates payable to great classes of beneficiaries already there.

A Splendid Prospect.

The Ailsa makes us look forward to the next cup race with very new and, for wellsalted vachtsmen, by no means unwelcome feelings. She tells us that the British designers have achieved a sudden jump in the science of yacht building, far broader than the average steps taken in the regularly improving series of champions sent to us heretofore. The Allsa must be much further ahead of the Valkyrie than the latter was ahead of the Thistle, or than the Vigilant was ahead of the Volunteer. Rating Valkyrie III. as good as Ailsa, a reasonable supposition only, and our calculations show that our coming defender must also make a bigger stride beyond its predecessor than Mayflower, Volunteer, or Vigilant, or it will be but a toss up between

her and the Britisher. It would be as queer as it would be interesting if this time, in accordance with the Ailsa's indications, and the rumors about our boat, the foreigner should be the broader beamed. This new English model, while it has but four feet more of length than the Galatea, has eleven feet

more beam. That amounts to a revolution. Enough has appeared from the Ailsa's defeats of the Britannia for us to expect a contest so exciting and close that our cheers ought to keep ringing even should the cup find its way back over the ocean

The Romer Shoals.

It is now about a month since we were in formed upon high official authority that arrangements were nearly completed for putting an end to the garbage nuisance; but the thing continues as of old; and the loss of the tug F. W. Vosburg on the Romer Shoals gives ground for the suspicion that illegal dumping is carried on just as recklessly and as shamelessly as ever. Certainly Capt. CUTLER of the Vosburg must have been mistaken as to his precise position at the time of the accident, but it is a fact well known to watermen hereabouts that the neighborhood of the Romer Shoals used to be a favorite spot for sly dumping.

The shoals in question may be called Goodwin Sands on a small scale, and the number of wrecks that lie buried there

would make a list too long for publication in our paper. SHARESPEARE refers to the Goodwin Sands, "where the carcasses of many a tall ship lie buried," and the vessels that have gone to bed there since his time would probably make a fleet big enough to fill up the East River. Our shoals are not yet sufficiently extensive for such a vast burying ground, but they are vicious and ugly enough, and the way they stand great ground swells on their heads is something that beatmen love to admire at a respectful distance. In calm weather during the summer months, fishermen learned in landmarks anchor their boats over some of the sunken wrecks and catch sheepshead and other fish. Frem the old Romer Beacon the breakers upon the shoals often present a beautiful marine picture. Like a line of infantry things for taxation, and compelled the taxed | the great black swell advances silently upon the banks. Higher and higher the wall of water rises until at last it topples over, throwing out a long line of white foam that in the distance looks like the smoke of a voiley; and when the deep and snarling roar reaches the ears of the peaceable anglers around the Beacon, a certain uneasiness steals into their minds, and frequently the order to leave is given in plain, dry-land terms: "Scoot, fellows! scoot!" And away the fishermen go, well knowing that a fresh breeze from the south or southeast might bring one of those mighty waves close enough to be disagreeable.

> An idea of the breakers of the Romer may be formed by the suddenness with which they swamped the powerful ocean tug Vosburg; and we can assure Col. WAR-ING and his assistants that it is a bad plan to send scows to that neighborhood, especially in the night time.

> It devolves now upon the State Senate to stop the KELSEY bill, which has just passed the Assembly, to tamper politically with the CRAIG epileptic colony. The present management of that interesting institution should be left as it is.

more than the people voted for on the underground tunnel, the proper body for the Rapid ransit Commission to appeal to is not the Legislature, but the citizens of New York. Unless the Commission is ready to say that

When it comes to spending \$5,000,000

they would have gone ahead even if the estimates exceeded the sum stated for voting pur poses by \$250,000,000, they should refer this \$5,000,000 increase to a popular decision again

We congratulate the Hon. HANS S. BEAT TIE on his manly and judicious course with the policemen who tried to blackmail him on Lenox avenue an hour or two after midnight on Wednesday morning. Instead of getting rid of their annoyance by even a moderate offer of blackmail, as one of them suggested, he insisted on going to the station and reporting the facts to the Sergeaut in charge. We suggest to Mayor Synona and the Police

Commissioners that an application of genuine reform to subjects of this nature would not only be valuable in itself, but would encourage many honest citizens who have been hoping for better things from our new municipal régime. Before the kindergarten or any other ad-

dition is made to our public education system.

that pretentious and antiquated extravagance,

the College of the City of New York, should be

Fourteen men and twelve women have assembled and met together in Pittsburgh and composed an able address and the United American party. The membership seems a little too large for the best union, but doubtless the party will split up into twenty-six sections before this month reforms and comes to a good end. New parties and united parties are common enough and keep growing commoner, at least on paper. What the country needs is a little united March weather, instead of the 7,125,663 different varieties which the mad month has forced upon an unappreciative public.

The Hon. WASH HESING, sitting in the melancholy shade of his own whiskers, looks askance at the Hon, FRANK WESTER, the man whom the Chicago Democrats, in a moment of fatal madness, preferred to him. Who and what is WENTER? What does he represent? What holy hopes does he symbolize as HESING does? The eyes of Beauty are red with weeping over her fallen chieftain. The eyes of Architecture are black. The Greek clubs are all going over to GEORGE Swift, the Republican cardidate. Hissing is sure of vindication and revense.

The Dressed Stone law amounts to a dec laration of the Empire State's inability to govern itself. It is run by some clique of stone dressers for their own benefit and not for the State's. Wipe it out.

It is said that the Hon, Constanting BUCKLEY KILGORE is a candidate for a Federal Judgeship in the Indian Territory. Not very much is known in these parts of the country sbout Mr. Kti.cone's legal attainments, but his great exploit in breaking through the Hon. Tom REED's ne creat is still fresh in memory. His legal footing is known to be enormous,

We do not know whether Mr. THOMAS JAMESON of Johnston, R. I., and his papers of noturalization with him when he went to Quebec on business a fortnight ago. As he was about to return from Quebec to his home he was arrested on the charge that he had once served as a seaman in the British navy and had descried in the West Indics. He is to be sent to England to await trial by court martial.

We must suppose that the American Consul at Quebec, Mr. P. B. SPENCE, will communicate the facts in the case to the State Department at Washington for the information of Secretary GRESHAM, who may possibly think it worth while to mention them to the White House duck-hunter and fisherman before JAMESON is

Mr. GRESUAM should read the history of the causes of the war of 1812 between the time he telegraphs to Quebec for the facts in the JAMEios case and the time he gets them.

In the reports of women's meetings we sometimes notice unflattering words about men. We never notice any words of that description about women in the reports of men's meetings. Wee betide any man who should dare to speak unflatteringly of woman at a public meeting!

The Hon. Ion Bran Nams is an eager and important candidate for Commissioner of Agriulture of Kentucky, and his candidacy is received with interest and watched with affection in every part of the country. As a patriot and as an agriculturist his rank is of the highest. and there is not a thing that grows in Kentucky but will grow with more vigor and spirit if he should become Commissioner of Agriculture. If the cab drivers in the city can afford to

carry passengers for 25 cents a mile, they ought to make that the rate of fare without any delay. There is no doubt that many people who would ride in a cab at times take other means of conveyance because they fear the demands of the driver. Our own experience is that but few of the cabmen are extertioners, and that most of them are courteous and obliging. It is the greedy and ill-natured men among them who have injured their business, reduced their receipts, and kept citizens from patronizing them. Years ago the bad men in the ranks gave the whole fraternity a bad reputation, especially with strangers in town, and we often see in the country papers old stories about our old-time cabmen, which could not be told about their occessors. Let the rates of cab fare be reduced if lower rates will pay. We are disposed to think that the business would be augmented by the reduction. It is often more convenient for a man or weman to take a cab, even when there is no luggage to be carried, than to embark in any

NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON AN AT- If Mr. Dana has uttered a libel against Mr.

In It a Libel Muit at Government Expense

From the Constantif: Engaleer It is not our purpose at this time to enter into the merits of the controversy between the two news amoriations, nor into the merits of the leave between Mr. Dana and Mr. Noves. Nor do we propose to discuss the question whether the publication in Tur Sus is or is not libellous. But we do propose to say something of the tactics employed in the prosecution of the case. If Mr. Dana libelled Mr. Noves he committed the offence where he publishes his paper, and hat Is in the city of New York. The fact that THE SUN is sold in every city and village in the inion does not constitute each city and village the publishing place of Tun Sun. The local laws f the District of Columbia do not operate ex-

tra-territorially. The administration of them is not attended by a despotic power, like that of Russia, which can reach its strong arm into the remotest corners of the realm and drag before its tribunals citizens who have performed some act in their own locality, which they could not legally perform in Washington. The Evening Ster might publish something severely reflecting on a citizen of Calfornia, Texas, or Alaska. In such a case the publishers would have to be indicted in Washington, where the offence was committed. "In all criminal prosecutions," says the Constitution of the United States, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an im partial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law. The Washington Grand Jury has indicted Mr.

Dana upon the theory that he has committed a crime of libel in that city, because, after having published the offensive language in New York. he caused the paper to be sold in the former place. He has also caused it to be sold in London. If THE SUN should contain a libel upon any English subject residing in London, and If the Grand Jury of that city should indict Mr. Dana, and the British Government should demand his extradition for trial in London, it would present precisely an analogous case to the one under consideration. If a newspaper is published in every locality where it is sent, then f it contains a libel its publisher is an offender n every locality under the law of which the publication is a libel. If Mr. Dana can violate the laws of the District of Columbia by note performed in New York in merely selling his paper in Washington, then by selling THE SUN n London he can violate the municipal law of England by a publication in New York which would be libelious if printed in the London

Every newspaper in the land should protest against so gross a violation of the freedom of the pressure involved in this case. It is not simply a controversy between Mr. Dana and Mr. Noyes. The question is whether wrongs, when any exist, shall be redressed by Russian methods, or whether justice shall be adminisered in accordance with the free institutions of the United States. One of the most valued guarantees in our system is the right of accused persons to be tried by a jury of the vientage One of the complaints made by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence was that the King had transported culonists "beyond sens to be tried for pretended offences." If Mr. Date has libelled anybody in THE SUN, he should be brought to book in the courts of New York city. We do not believe that any l'ederal court will countenance the tyraunical effort to take him rom his home into a distant community to be tried where he is a stranger, and where his prosecutor is surrounded by friends and partisans. If it shall prove that we are mistaken in this the freedom of the press will receive a blow the injurious effects of which cannot be estimated.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Some of the New York newspapers express great surprise at the fact that an attempt has been made to drag Mr. Dana of THE SEX all the way to Washington to be tried for an alleged libel committed in New York. If the papers referred to kept up with the local news of the Federal capital they would not be surprised at this, for they would know that under a recent decision of a Washington court criminal liber suits can be brought there, not at the cost of the prosecutor, but at that of the Government, and that the defendant, to be acquitted, must not only sustain every charge he has made but prove that he made them for the public good, What show has the Constitution as long as such a decision shall stand?

From the Newark Bully Advert Considerable interest has been aroused in one spect of the libel suit brought against Mr. Charles A. Dann of THE SUN by Mr. Noves of Washington. Although Mr. Dana is a citizen of New York, publishing his paper in that city, it is proposed to take him to Washington for thel was committed in that city, because re of The Sun were circulated there. This is a If there was any, was committed not in Wash- | another copy of THE SUN, for the wife, That see ington, but in the city where THE SEX is published and where it has its chief circulation. it possible to deport Mr. Dana to San Francisco | her to his side in approval instead of criticism. or the remotest part of the country, which is hoped that Mr. Dana will insist strenuously upon his rights, and demand that the trial shall | is the only safe rule for every home.

take place in New York. From the Wilkesbarre Daily News Deale Boss Shepherd, who at one period of time ruled Washington with a grasp of steel, tried vainly to bring Editor Dana of THE SUN before Washington jury, but his efforts were defeated by Justice Blatchford in one of the most able and learned opinions ever presented. THE SUN has been one of Boss Shepherd's ablest opponents, and knowing full well that he could not secure his conviction before an impartial jury endeavored to have him brought for trial before a packed Washington jury.

The effort, as we have stated above, failed, and Shephord's suit was defented. The case of Editor Noyes, who charged THE Sex with libelling him, rests pretty much on th

same grounds, and the attempt to bring him to Washington to stand trial for an offence committed in New York will fail, as did the former. If THE SUN has libelled Mr. Noyes of the Washington Star, and he can prove his caso, there is just as much certainty of his securing ustice before a New York jury as there is at Washington, and we think it would be manilestly unfair to compel Dana's attendance at Washington to answer the charges brought

From a common sense point of view it ought not to succeed, and every fair disposed person trusts that it will not. The rights of Mr. Noyes will be fully as well protected in New York as they would be in Washington, and if he has been libelled and proves his case there is no question but what justice will be given him.

From the Boston Evening Record. Everybody understands why Mr. Noves, the representative of the Western Associated Press, brings a sult against Mr. Dans on the ground of criminal libel. It was so as to annoy Mr. Dana in an utterly outrogeous way and to take him to Washington in order to try the suit. Of course, Mr. Noyes could have recovered just as much money and have got just as much satisfaction In a civil suit as in a criminal one; but that was not the plan of the Associated Press peoule, who seem to feel how thoroughly they needed some sort of a retort.

From the Utica Observer Great interest is attached to the question whether a New York editor can be indicted for criminal libel by a court in the District of Columbia and taken from his home to that point for trial. We think that it will be generally admitted that Mr. Dana might have been more properly proceeded against in the State or Federal courts of New York. It ought to be established as a matter of law that here only could the proceeding be begun. Technically, by the circulation of THE SUN in Washington, in Texas, in California, in Chicago, or Hangor, Me., he might be said to have given utterance to the alleged libel in either of those localities, but according to all ideas of jun-tice the trial for an offence, or an alleged of-

fence, should be held within the jurisdiction of

the State wherein it was actually committed, i

loyes, he committed the crime in the county where the paper in which the libel was contained was printed, and by no right or justice can the petty court of the District of Columbia

evert its power over him. It is a constitutional doctrine that the crime of treason is committed where a man conspices. It is the same with any other crime, libel not excepted. The Declaration of Independence itself asked for redress against the King of Britain " for transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended of ences." Since the establishment of the Government I has not been recorded that similar attempts have been upheld by the courts. On two previous necasions the same outrageous game has been tried on Mr. Dana, and both failed. One

of these occasions was when the attempt was made to punish him for contempt of court in refusing to obey a summons to appear as a witness; the other was to arraign him before Police Justice for alleged criminal libel. Both these cases are historical, and their disposition added lustre to the name and fame of Samue Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court If Mr. Dana is ever tried for the alleged libel against Mr. Noyes and bets are even that he never will be he will be tried in New York, or else the fundamental principles of justice will

be disregarded. From the Norfolk Landmark.
The same effort was made years ago by an other party against the same editor and failed as it should do now, it being clearly against th spirit and letter of the fundamental law as wel as the spirit of our institutions to try men anywhere else than where the alleged acts are committed. If Mr. Dana can be taken to Washing ton he can be taken to New Orleans or to Port land, Me., or a citizen of Norfolk could be taken to San Francisco to be tried for an alleged crime committed here. The matter will probably go to the Supreme Court, where a final disposition will be made of such efforts as this to haul men about over the country by the process of a court in order to get the accused away from a jury of the vicinage and into an atmosphere and locality favorable to the prosecutor. The question

and Dana, who are parties to it. From the Kansas City Times. In prosecuting in a Washington court Mr Noves justifies the suspicion that he is influenced more by the desire for revenge than a purpose to vindicate justice. The chances are that he would be just as likely to get a verdict in one court as another, and a conviction in a

one general in its interest and entirely aside

any personalities between Mesers. Nove

New York court would be worth a thousand times more to him than the same result obtained in a Washington court. SECIS AND THE SCHOOL BOARD

Is Mayor Strong Bowing to the A. P. A. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Does it not seem strange that four at least of the School Commissioners recently superseded by Mayor Strong are members of the Roman Catholic Church, while their successors have no affinity with that ecclesiastical body? The Board, as now constituted, contains one Catholic only, and that gentleman, if rumor be true, has already been marked for removal. Under the law, our educational system is and ought to be non-sectarian. Still, former Mayors, away back to W. F. Havemeyer, tacitly recognized the

to W. F. Havemeyer, tacitly recognized the propolety and expediency of selecting as School commissioners men representing the various religious creeds which prevail in this great cosmopolitan city. Mr. Strong has apparently need in direct opposition to this sound and indictors policy.

Thaddens Mornetty, just relegated to private life after a long and honorable official career, represents an element in our community that cannot be overlooked or made little of even by a Mayor with fifty thousand majority at his back. So also of Miles M. O'Brien. He, for many years, has been safely anchored in the affections of his people in this city, and no one who knows him will regard his removal as a surrounding personal honor or a reflection on his official integrity. James W. McDarron and James S. Colenoan worthly stand for the Cettic race, and can claim equality in every sense with the gentienen who succeed them. Their retirement, probably quite welcome to themselves as a matter of personal ease, does not inflict the slightest blemish on their good hame.

Has our worthy Mayor fallen into the arms of the A. P. A. 2. If so, may the Lord have mercy on his political soull. An Old Republican.

A Common Malady, Eastly Cured.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have to reque you discontinue the further issue of the Sunday
it is the cause of much trouble in my family. My wife claims that the whole of my time on Sun ay wife cannot mat the whole of my time of sun day—my only day at home—is taken up with reading Tor. S. s. and it meaning. I presume. Tor. S. s. make her tired. I regret making this requires because or the corrow that will come to Tor. Sex.s. many readers and because of my regard for your own recilings, but peace in our family must be preserved at whatever

NEW YORK, March 12.

We can give this our intelligent but discour criminal trial, on the flimsy pretext that the laged admirer a receipt for a sure and instannent continuation of his own Sunday comfort very shallow and, indeed, unjust view of the | with the complete and sympathetic happiness matter. Even a layman can see that the libel, of his estimable wife. What the house needs is ond SUN will be the balance wheel of domestic pence, revealing to the newspaperless woman Any other construction of the law would make the reason of her husband's taste, and bringing Doubtless there are other households whose plainly contrary to law and logic. It is to be unexplained troubles arise from the same cause and could be similarly removed. A SUN apiece

Good Advice About Cable Care,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to call attention to a serious risk in attempting to stand be tween two cable cars as they pass in Broadway. You are crossing, let me say, from east to west. There is room to stand between the two cars. But, just behind room to stanti between the two cars. But, just behind the down-town car is a huge truck, driven at full speed, and its wheels encreach more than a feet over your safety line. Now, instead of the two cars meeting where you stend, the truck and up-town car meet there, and your life depends on your seeing your danger in time to spring backward. To stand still is to be smashed between truck and ear. I know of but one way to avoid this awful peril, and that is to never attend crossing irroadway when cable cars are about to pass each other.

C. D. L.

Homes Wanted Around Bloomingdale. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I am a student in he Teachers' College at West 120th street, and am here because there are no near-by places for students tive. We are most auxious to see some prospect of

to live. We are most auxious to see some prospect of a change.

There is considerable vacant property between here and Morningstde Park, and I do wish some part of it could be ballt on so that we could be supplied with conveniences to live in. There are a number of enterprising bullders who could had profit in erecting homes for the accommodation of hundreds who attend the Feachers' College. Will you give our wants publicity?

A STUDKST.

Business Improving. From Architecture and Building.

There never was a time when so much was being done in the improvement of old properties is this city. The character of these buildings, too, should be taken into consideration. These operations are not confined only to select slies at the lower end of New York, Vast summare being expended on Broadway above Canal street, and another year will see many manmoth skeleton structures in place of old landmarks. In the residential sections similar work is going on. Builder have again become large purchasers of vacant lots, and the city is likely to see more work started than has been undertaken before in five years. The result will be large demands on the architects for new designs and the use of homense amounts of materia These results are indicated on every hand. An advance of 40 per cent in the number of land purchases in New York, and 7d per cent, in the number of build-Ing permits, and 25 per cent, in the land purchases in Chicago, cannot fail to have their meaning, and that is a large season's work in building, a large use of architectural from, brick, terra cotta, and all other tems of material fittings and finishing of houses

What They Say.

stores, and office buildings.

From the Evening Ledger, Mexico, Mo., March 11. THE NEW YORK SUS, the first of American news papers. The American Constitution, the American iden, the American spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever. The Suxpay Sux is the greafest Sunday newspaper in the world,

Little Robert Remembered.

From the Rockland Tribune.

"When the snow and ice have gone," said the Sun day achool teacher, beauting upon the boys, "and naure awakens from her long sleep, the thy buds begin on appear, and then what do we have? You may an user, itoher."

Sulphur and molasses," replied Robert, earnestly.

Sooner or later a neglected cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing alrength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious ling affection, which has be avoided or pulliated by using in time Dr. D. Jayne's Experiorant — Adv.

ABOUT NEW YORK.

The Wonderful Things to He Meen Here by Those Who Have Eyes This City as a Home for Lovers and Students of Nature. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS SO: People in New York city can enjoy themselves on a balmy

Sunday, such as we had to-day, to a grest extent. Joined by a friend I went by ferry boat to Old Ferry in New Jersey, opposite, I should sar, Seventieth street, New York. After a short climb we had mounted the Palisades. We en-loyed a magnificent view. The city was before us, from the Battery to Harlem. No smike obscured the view, and everything was to levely and quier that it was, indeed a treat. Below ment our very feet lay the liudson. In mostroam the Columbia, our grand new battle ship, peacefully rode at michor, a ferryboat plying there and there, the tall buildings of our ony clearly schouofted in the bright sky. Indeed, it

iere and there, the rail buildings of our any clearly silhaueffeed in the bright sky. Indeed, it was a picture.

We then walked to Guttenberg, and on our way came upon a gypsy came, which we tavaded. After having our fortunes told we strolled about the camp and watched the men chop frewood and the children play about. We imagined ourselves in the far West in some frontier town. We strolled about Woodeliff, a small place, until dusk, and then returned to Weehawken by the steam railroad.

Taking the ferry boat to the city, we had a lovely ride; the moon was just rising and the lights on shore gave a beautiful background to the scene. Truly an enjoyable afternoon.

MARCH 10. An ESCHI STAST OF NATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a fact which few know that on this Island, which is so densely populated, there are still left some of the animal and plant life of the primeval forest. But here, within eleven miles of the City Hall, are autmals generally supposed to live only in the woods of the country; coons, woodchucks, weasels, muskrats, and skunks, b sides some rare birds; scarlet tanagers, bineiars, some rare birds; scarlet tanagers, binejays, borned and sereech owls, cuckoos, and also crows in large flocks.

On my way home Saturday night on the Kingsbridge road (Broadway), near 100th street, I saw crossing the street an animal, which I succeeding in capturing after a lively tussle, for he defended himself with great vigor and ferceity. I had a narrow escape from it a night teeth, but by a well-directed kich made him insensible.

nuty teeth, but by a well-directed kick made him insensible.

I brought him home by the tail, though he soon came to his senses and kept up his efforts to bits. It preved to be a muskent or musquesh of his mul house near some brook by a freshed and was looking for another home.

It is not necessary for amother bounds and naturalists to go far for a field for their studies. Within a short walk of Fort George, the terminus of the Tenth svenue cable road, is plenty of material. One amateur botanist classified and mounted within one piece of ground of four neres over four hundred varieties of plants. Then there are things of interest to the historian and relic hunter at the almost undisturbed remains of Washington's camp, to say nothing of the Scenery, opposits the Palisades, unexcelled in any part of the country. H. M. ESTERLY, INWOOD ON HUDSON, March 11.

SUNBEAMS.

-Just opposite the beautiful tall new building of an east side hospital is a little basement factory where two German brothers make and mend surgical instruments. This is one of several delicate mechanical reades that survive on a small scale in spite of the

modern tendency toward great establishments.

- Northampton county, Va., has the unbroken record of its court from 1632 to the present time. This is be Reved to be the oldest complete court record in the United States. These are kept in the attic of the old Court House on court papers bearing date before the settlement of Jamestown, and relating to the plans of the London company looking to that settlement.

—All sorts of women's dress goods are so cheap now

adays that the counters where such things are sold are besieged three or four deep. This is true even of those large stores that do not have bargains counters. One woman is seen holding on to one end of a piece of material while the salesman snips off the order of another woman, and women on the inner row re-ceive whispered requests to order this or that from less fortunate sisters out on the edge. The scenes at the shops on Monday morning after women have read the Sunday announcements are full of exciten

-Capt. Mike Healy will be more than ever the autocrat of the northwest when the Bear and her sis ter revenue cutters take charge of the patrol of Behring Sea this summer. It is only of late years that the presence of ships of the navy in the sea has brought a higher authority into Capt. Healy's peculiar province. Mrs. Healy has for a dozen years pass gone with her husband to the far northwest, and only once has she falled to see him through the season. Or that occasion she came south on board a ship of the navy in October, while the Bear lingered in Behring

-Pittsburgh is perturbed over the fact that the firm of Spang. Chalfant & Co., which was the first to use natural gas for fuel, has gone back to the use of coal. The fron mills of this concern were operated with it twenty years ago, long before the gas was piped for general consumption, and even before it was used for fuel in the oil towns of Bradford and oil City. It was conveyed direct to Spans, Chalfan, & Co.'s mills at Etna, four miles above Pitts-lurgh, on the Allegheny River, from gas wells in Butler county, eighteen miles away. It was ten years after this that mains were laid in the streets of Pitts burgh for household consumption. The largest natural gas supply company of the city is about to commence sperimenting with the manufacture of fuel gas on a large scale.

—It is about fifty years since Delaware had a chartered lettery, but the lettery printing establishment at Wil mington, which has again been spared by the Legislature, has for more than twenty-five years been fur-nishing tickets to the several lotteries operating in this country. The printing office, a low wooden building in a side street, not far from the main business thoroughfare, was always jealously guarded from the eyes of the curious, its windows being shuttered at all times, and few persons being seen to go in or out The proprietor of the place, a well-dressed and well mannered man, lived hard by, but never obtruded himself or his business upon the public, though he was known personally by many, and his face and figure were familiar to half the town. Whenever the effort was made to suppress the place by legislative concument the reply was that it was an ordinary business concern, without moral responsibility as to its relations with the lotteries.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Prof. Helmboltz's library has been bought by di rection of Chancellor von Hohentone for the imperial Institute of Technical Physics in Berlin. Gas engines are being used in Dresden to propel street cars. They are of nine-horse power and are placed under the seats. A speed of nine miles an hourcan be obtained with a car carrying thirty-six passengers, the cost being 15 cents a mile with gas at \$1 a thousand feet.

Frémont has proved by experiment that water kept for twenty minutes at 176 degrees Fahrenheit, losses all the deleterious germs it may have contained without being deprived of its gases or precipitating the salts contained in it, and that the flavor is no modified by the process. A feature of the Paris Exhibition of 1900 will be a section devoted to the history of Christianity from the beginning to the present day, with representations

of the Temple of Jerusalem, the scenes of the life of Christ, Payan and Christian Rome, Constantinopie and the lives of the saints.

Two new liritish torpedo boat destroyers, the Banshee and Contest, built by Laird, show high speed with fewer revolutions than others of their class. The Banahee made a three-hour trial, with an average

speed of 27.6 knots with 345 revolutions. These two boats are 210 feet long.

Experiments were recently made near Aurillac of the penetration of the Lebel rifle against a bank anow. Walls from three to six metres thick were built, and from a distance of fifty-five yards the innet stopped in every case at a penetration of five

D

Incandescent electric light is the least barmful to the eyes of all artificial lights, says Dr. Trousseau, surgeon of the Paris Quinze Vingts Eye Hospital. Next comes the light given by kerosene lamps, which is good for ordinary purposes. He condemns as in jurious the light of oil, and particularly by candles, and considers the gas jet the most hurtful of all.

Italy is threatened with a general revolt of the university students and the consequent closing of the universities. At Rome a meeting of students called together in the college quadrangle to express sym-pathy with their fellow students at Naples, was so disorderly that the police were called. The student then held a mass meeting in the Colosseum, which ended in a fight with the carabinieri. The faculty wing unable to enforce discipline, the Minister of Public instruction closed the University of Rome for a year, as he had before that at Naples. The other universities are now in trouble, and even the advanced

school for higher studies at Florence is affected. A definitive critical edition of Dante has been undertaken by the Società Dantesca d'Italia, the first based on the collection of all accessible manuscripts As nearly 500 manuscripts of the divine comedy are known to exist, the labor will be enormous. In its publication, the Giornale Danfesco, the society as times as settled certain questions: reality of Beatrice, now admitted almost generally; the date of the Vifa Nuova, now determined to belong to the first years of the last decade of the thirteenth century; the supposition that some part of the Covito was written before Dante's exile, now shown to without foundation; the composition of the Deconarchia, now generally held to be later than that